



WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

AND RESEARCH NOTES

No.	AUTHOR:	DATE
	TITLE:	
1012	Chad M. Stewart, Deer Research Biologist 2010 CWD Surveillance & Monitoring Summary	3/4/11

Abstract: *CWD has been monitored in Indiana since 2002 via two methods: active and targeted surveillance. In 2010, IDNR collected 1,035 samples via active surveillance and 3 samples via targeted surveillance. All 1,038 samples failed to detect the presence of CWD. Since 2002, over 11,400 non-positive samples have been collected in Indiana.*

Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) is one of a group of diseases called Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies, which is a variant of scrapie in sheep and Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease in humans. To date, CWD in free ranging deer has been detected in 15 states and 2 Canadian provinces, with the closest outbreak occurring in north eastern Illinois. The agents of CWD are called prions which are abnormal, protease-resistant forms of cellular proteins normally synthesized in the central nervous system and lymphoid tissues. Prions that cause CWD are highly resistant to heat or disinfectant (Davidson 2006). No study has ever proven that CWD is transmissible to humans.

In 2002, Indiana created a monitoring program to detect the presence of CWD, which focused on removing the obex (brainstem) or the retropharyngeal gland from random hunter harvested deer throughout the state, deemed active surveillance. Random sampling of road-killed deer was added to the active surveillance program beginning in 2007. Reports of outwardly noticeable sick deer have also been tested, referred to as targeted surveillance.

During the 2010 calendar year, the state of Indiana collected and tested 1,035 usable retropharyngeal glands through its active surveillance program (hunter harvested and road-kill deer). Three (3) deer were additionally euthanized and sampled through its targeted surveillance program. Analyses on the 1,038 samples have been completed, with none of the samples detecting the presence of CWD prions (Table 1).

Since monitoring began in 2002, over 11,400 samples have been collected by the DNR with no sample testing positive for CWD prions.

Literature Cited:

Davidson, W. R., ed. 2006. Field Manual of Wildlife Diseases in the Southeastern United States, Third Edition. Southeastern Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study, Athens, GA. 448pp.

Table 1. CWD samples per county collected during Indiana's 2010 monitoring period.

County	Active surveillance samples	Targeted surveillance samples	County	Active surveillance samples	Targeted surveillance samples
Adams	13	0	Marshall	14	1
Allen	2	0	Martin	24	0
Bartholomew	11	0	Miami	19	0
Brown	5	0	Monroe	23	0
Carroll	5	0	Montgomery	8	0
Cass	9	0	Morgan	10	0
Clark	1	0	Newton	33	1
Clay	10	0	Noble	23	0
Clinton	1	0	Ohio	1	0
Crawford	9	0	Orange	19	0
Daviess	18	0	Owen	9	0
Dearborn	2	0	Parke	15	0
Decatur	9	0	Perry	17	0
DeKalb	15	0	Pike	18	0
Delaware	4	0	Porter	12	0
Dubois	26	0	Posey	7	0
Fayette	33	0	Pulaski	37	0
Fountain	12	0	Putnam	14	0
Franklin	49	0	Ripley	5	0
Fulton	12	0	Rush	5	0
Gibson	10	0	St. Joseph	2	0
Grant	14	0	Shelby	7	0
Greene	17	0	Spencer	4	0
Hancock	2	0	Starke	27	0
Harrison	16	0	Steuben	17	0
Hendricks	5	0	Sullivan	27	0
Henry	8	0	Switzerland	2	0
Howard	8	0	Tippecanoe	11	0
Huntington	5	0	Tipton	1	0
Jackson	17	0	Union	1	0
Jasper	30	0	Vanderburgh	2	0
Jay	14	0	Vermillion	4	0
Jefferson	3	0	Vigo	13	0
Jennings	10	1	Wabash	4	0
Johnson	8	0	Warren	3	0
Knox	14	0	Warrick	19	0
Kosciusko	21	0	Washington	12	0
LaGrange	27	0	Wells	1	0
Lake	7	0	White	19	0
La Porte	35	0	Whitley	4	0
Lawrence	19	0	Unknown	6	0

TOTAL: 1,038



These management notes are issued periodically to provide a quick source of information on wildlife surveys and investigations, and various wildlife programs prior to more terminal reports. Any information provided is subject to further analysis and therefore is not for publication without permission.